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Frame-supported pellicle.

An improvement is proposed for temporarily protecting the bottom surface of a pellicle frame, which supports a transparent pellicle membrane on the other surface and is used for dust-proof protection of a photomask in the manufacture of electronic devices, coated with a pressure-sensitive adhesive to facilitate mounting of the pellicle on a photomask. According to the improvement of the invention, the adhesive-coated bottom surface of the pellicle frame is protected by attaching a surface-release sheet, of which the releasing agent to provide a surface-release layer is a composition comprising an organopolysiloxane having, in a molecule, at least one polyfluoroalkyl-containing aliphatic group bonded to the silicon atom. By virtue of the use of this unique releasing agent, the surface-release sheet is effective even when the pressure-sensitive adhesive is an organopolysiloxane-based one, for which conventional releasing agents cannot be fully surface-releasing.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a frame-supported pellicle used for dust-proof protection of a photomask in the photolithographic patterning process for the manufacture of various kinds of electronic devices such as LSIs, VLSIs, liquid-crystal display units and the like by mounting on the photomask. More particularly, the invention relates to a method for temporarily protecting a pellicle frame coated, on the surface opposite to the surface to which a pellicle membrane is attached by adhesive bonding, with an organopolysiloxane-based pressure-sensitive adhesive composition to facilitate mounting thereof on a photomask.

It is a well established technology in the manufacture of various kinds of electronic devices such as LSIs, VLSIs, liquid-crystal display units and the like that a process of photolithographic patterning is undertaken to form a pattern on a substrate such as a semiconductor silicon wafer, base plate for a liquid-crystal display unit and the like, in which the surface of the substrate is exposed pattern-wise to ultraviolet light through a pattern-bearing transparency as a photomask. When dust particles are deposited on the photomask, great drawbacks are caused in the fidelity or quality of the pattern reproduction due to scattering of the light by the dust particles. Accordingly, it is usual that the patterning work is conducted in a special clean room but no clean room can be perfectly dust-free so that a conventional measure undertaken is that a frame-supported pellicle membrane, which is a very thin transparent film of a polymeric material, is mounted on the photomask to protect the photomask surface from deposition of any dust particles.

The above mentioned frame-supported pellicle has a structure in which a thin polymer film of high transparency is adhesively bonded to a surface of a rigid frame made from a metal or a plastic resin in a slack-free fashion while the other surface of the frame opposite to the pellicle membrane is coated with a pressure-sensitive adhesive or a double-sided pressure-sensitive adhesive tape is attached thereto so as to facilitate mounting of the frame-supported pellicle on a photomask.

Since it is essential that the frame-supported pellicle is mounted on a photomask in a demountable fashion for replacement of a contaminated pellicle with a fresh one, the adhesive bonding of the pellicle frame to the photomask must be temporary. Various kinds of pressure-sensitive adhesives are proposed and practically used heretofore for the purpose including those based on an acrylic polymer, rubber, polybutene, polyurethane and the like. Needless to say, these adhesives are each of a non-curable type exhibiting stickiness at room temperature so that it is essential that the bottom surface of the pellicle frame coated with such a pressure-sensitive adhesive is

strictly prevented from deposition of any dust particles or other contamination until the pellicle is mounted on a photomask. The most conventional means to achieve such temporary protection is to attach a sheet of surface-release paper to the adhesive-coated sticky surface of the pellicle frame and to remove the surface-release paper immediately before mounting of the pellicle on a photomask. The above mentioned surface-release paper is a sheet of paper or a plastic film coated with a wax-like or silicone-based releasing agent.

A serious problem in the above described frame-supported pellicle is that the pressure-sensitive adhesive applied to the bottom surface of the pellicle frame is subject to degradation in the lapse of time by the effect of the ultraviolet light used for the pattern-wise exposure through the photomask so that the adhesive bonding power of the above mentioned conventional pressure-sensitive adhesive is decreased eventually to cause falling of the pellicle from the photomask unless the pellicle is replaced with a fresh one. This problem is particularly serious when the light used for the pattern-wise exposure is an excimer laser beam sometimes necessitating replacement of the pellicle in every several hours during the patterning work.

In compliance with the desire to obtain a pressure-sensitive adhesive having higher resistance against the influence of ultraviolet light than the above named conventional pressure-sensitive adhesives, a proposal has been made for the use of a silicone-based pressure-sensitive adhesive such as those consisting of the mono-, di- and tetrafunctional siloxane units. Although these silicone-based pressure-sensitive adhesives are indeed more resistant against ultraviolet light than the conventional ones, a difficult problem from the standpoint of practical use thereof is that the surface-release paper sheet such as those mentioned above and useful for the conventional pressure-sensitive adhesives can no longer exhibit adequate surface releasability on the sticky surface coated with a silicone-based pressure-sensitive adhesive. Use of a thin film of a fluorocarbon polymer, e.g., Teflon, has been proposed in place of conventional surface-release paper but the surface-releasability thereof is not sufficiently high so that no practicability is seen in the use thereof even by setting aside the problem of high costs. Alternatively, another proposal has been made for the use of a surface-release paper sheet coated with a releasing agent formulated with a fluorocarbon polymer but such a fluorocarbon-based release paper sheet has a problem of migration of the releasing agent to the sticky surface of the pellicle frame coated with a silicone-based pressure-sensitive adhesive to cause a decrease in the bonding strength of the adhesive.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention accordingly has an object to provide an improvement in the method for temporarily protecting the surface of a pellicle frame coated with a silicone-based pressure-sensitive adhesive from eventual contamination and dust particle deposition thereon to be freed from the above described problems and disadvantages in the prior art.

Thus, the present invention provides an improvement, in the method for temporarily protecting a surface of a pellicle frame, to the other surface of which a pellicle membrane is adhesively bonded, coated with a pressure-sensitive adhesive mainly composed of an organopolysiloxane consisting of monofunctional siloxane units represented by the general unit formula $R_3SiO_{0.5}$, in which R is a monovalent hydrocarbon group, tetrafunctional siloxane units expressed by the unit formula SiO_2 and, optionally, difunctional siloxane units represented by the general unit formula R_2SiO , in which R has the same meaning as defined above, which comprises attaching, to the adhesive-coated surface of the pellicle frame, a sheet of surface-release paper having a layer of a releasing agent comprising an organopolysiloxane containing, in a molecule, at least one polyfluoroalkyl-containing aliphatic group.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As is described above, the improvement of the present invention is characterized by the use of a surface-release paper sheet coated with a specific releasing agent which is particularly effective when the pressure-sensitive adhesive, with which the bottom surface of a pellicle frame is coated, is a specific organopolysiloxane-based adhesive.

The frame-supported pellicle *per se* can be a conventional one consisting of a rigid frame made from a metal or alloy such as stainless steel or a plastic resin such as polyethylene and the like and a thin transparent polymeric film as a pellicle membrane adhesively bonded to one surface of the pellicle frame in a slack-free fashion. The polymeric resin from which the pellicle membrane is formed can be any of conventional ones including cellulose derivatives such as nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate and recently developed fluorocarbon polymers such as copolymers of tetrafluoroethylene and vinylidene fluoride, ternary copolymers of tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene and vinylidene fluoride and the like. The thickness of the pellicle membrane can also be conventional.

In the frame-supported pellicle to which the present invention is applicable, a surface of the pellicle frame, which is opposite to the surface to which the pellicle membrane is adhesively bonded, is coated with a specific organopolysiloxane-based pressure-

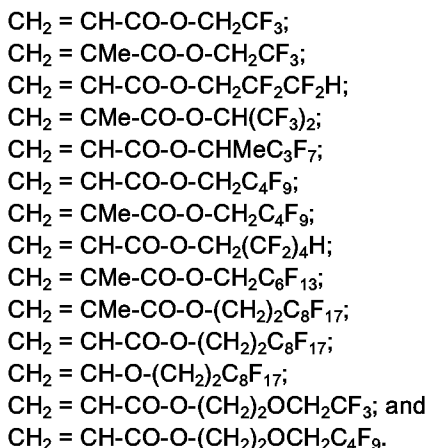
sensitive adhesive. The organopolysiloxane-based pressure-sensitive adhesive of a particularly preferable type comprises, as the principal ingredient, an organopolysiloxane consisting of monofunctional siloxane units represented by the general unit formula $R_3SiO_{0.5}$, in which R is a monovalent hydrocarbon group, tetrafunctional siloxane units expressed by the unit formula SiO_2 and, optionally, difunctional siloxane units represented by the general unit formula R_2SiO , in which R has the same meaning as defined above. The monovalent hydrocarbon group denoted by R in the above given unit formulas is selected from the class consisting of alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl groups, alkenyl groups such as vinyl and allyl groups and aryl groups such as phenyl and tolyl groups as well as those substituted hydrocarbon groups obtained by replacing a part or all of the hydrogen atoms in the above named hydrocarbon groups with chlorine atoms, cyano groups and the like. The pressure-sensitive adhesives of this type are well known in the art of silicones and products of several grades are available on the market including those sold by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co. under the tradenames of KR-101-10, KR-120, KR-130 and X-40-3068. As is stated before, these organopolysiloxane-based pressure-sensitive adhesives are very stable against ultraviolet irradiation but are not under practical use as an adhesive coating agent on the bottom surface of pellicle frames because conventional surface-release paper sheets cannot be used for temporary protection of the adhesive-coated surface. The thickness of the adhesive coating layer on the bottom surface of a pellicle frame is not particularly limitative and can be conventional.

The bottom surface of a pellicle frame coated with the above described specific pressure-sensitive adhesive must be temporarily protected by attaching a sheet of surface-release paper thereto since otherwise the surface retaining stickiness is subject to eventual contamination or dust deposition to become unsuitable for mounting on a photomask. As is mentioned above, however, conventional surface-release sheets prepared by using a wax- or silicone-based releasing agent cannot be used in this case since no releasability can be exhibited with such a surface-release paper sheet on the surface coated with the above described specific pressure-sensitive adhesive. According to the improvement provided by the invention, the releasing agent with which the surface-release paper is coated is a specific fluorine-containing organopolysiloxane composition which can be cured into a cured coating film exhibiting excellent surface releasability even on a sticky surface coated with the above described organopolysiloxane-based pressure-sensitive adhesive and is free from the problem of migration to the layer of the pressure-sensitive adhesive.

The releasing agent from which the surface-re-

lease paper is prepared can be a composition of either one of the following two types including (A) a composition comprising a copolymer of a polyfluoroalkyl-containing vinyl or (meth)acrylic monomer and an organosilicon compound having an ethylenically unsaturated group copolymerizable with the former monomer and a hydrolyzable group bonded to the silicon atom in a molecule and a catalytic compound for the condensation reaction of the hydrolyzable groups and (B) a composition comprising an organopolysiloxane having, in a molecule, at least two aliphatically unsaturated groups and at least one polyfluoroalkyl group, an organohydrogenpolysiloxane and a catalytic compound to promote the hydrosilation reaction between the aliphatically unsaturated groups and the silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms.

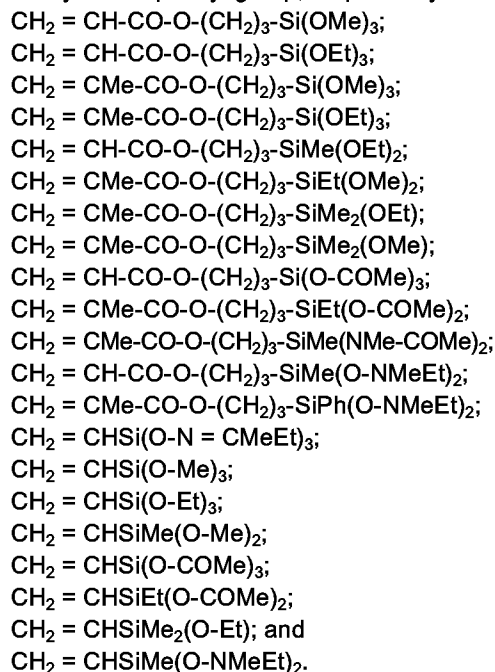
The above mentioned polyfluoroalkyl-containing vinyl or (meth)acrylic monomer, i.e. a vinyl or (meth)acrylic monomer having an alkyl group, such as propyl, butyl and octyl groups, substituted with at least two fluorine atoms for the hydrogen atoms, is exemplified by those expressed by the following structural formulas, in which Me denotes a methyl group:



The organosilicon compound having an ethylenically unsaturated group to be copolymerized with the above described fluorine-containing monomer should have at least one hydrolyzable group bonded to the silicon atom in a molecule. The hydrolyzable group is exemplified by acyloxy groups such as acetoxy, octanoyloxy and benzoyloxy groups, ketoxime groups such as dimethylketoxime, methylethylketoxime and diethylketoxime groups, alkoxy groups such as methoxy, ethoxy and propoxy groups, alkenyloxy groups such as isopropenyloxy and 1-ethyl-2-methyl vinyloxy groups, substituted amino groups such as dimethylamino, diethylamino, butylamino and cyclohexylamino groups, substituted aminoxy groups such as dimethylaminoxy and diethylaminoxy groups, amido groups such as N-methyl acetamido, N-ethyl acetamido and N-methyl benzamido groups, and so on. It is important in the selection of the hydrolyzable group that the hydrolysis product formed therefrom can be easily and rapidly dissipated out of the composition during

or after curing.

Examples of the above mentioned organosilicon compound having an ethylenically unsaturated group include those expressed by the following formulas, in which the symbols Me, Et and Ph each denote a methyl, an ethyl and a phenyl group, respectively:



These compounds can be used either as such or as a partial hydrolysis product thereof. It is of course optional that these compounds are used as a combination of two kinds or more according to need.

It is preferable that the copolymer of these two types of monomers is constituted from the moieties of the polyfluoroalkyl vinyl monomer and the organosilicon vinyl monomer having a hydrolyzable group in a weight ratio in the range from 50:50 to 98:2 or, more preferably, from 70:30 to 95:5. When the weight fraction of the moiety of the former monomer is too small, no sufficiently high surface-releasing effect can be obtained on the cured film of the copolymer to the silicone-based pressure-sensitive adhesive along with some brittleness of the cured film. When the weight fraction of the moiety of the former monomer is too large, on the other hand, the releasing agent comprising the copolymer is poorly curable and the cured film of the releasing agent cannot exhibit high adhesive bonding strength to the substrate sheet.

The copolymer can be prepared by a known polymerization method such as solution polymerization of a mixture of the monomers by using a radical polymerization initiator. Suitable polymerization initiator includes azobisisobutyronitrile, di-tert-butyl peroxide, dibenzoyl peroxide, tert-butyl perbenzoate, methyl ethyl ketone peroxide and the like. The copolymerization reaction is usually carried out in an organic solvent by dissolving the monomers and the polymerization initiator therein. Suitable organic solvents include fluorocarbon solvents, e.g., m-xylene hexa-

fluoride, acetate ester solvents, e.g., ethyl acetate, and ketone solvents, e.g., methyl ethyl ketone. The copolymer obtained by the copolymerization can be advantageously stored with stability in the form of a solution as obtained without removing the organic solvent.

It is optional that the releasing agent is admixed, with an object to further improve the strength of the cured film thereof and adhesion of the cured film to the substrate, with a methacrylate ester such as methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, n-butyl methacrylate, tert-butyl methacrylate, 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate and the like, organosilicon-containing methacrylate such as 3-methacryloxypropyl trimethoxy silane and the like or an aromatic vinyl compound such as styrene, vinyl toluene and the like in a small amount in addition to the copolymer. It is also optional that the releasing agent containing the copolymer is further admixed with a titanate ester compound such as tetrabutoxy titanium or an organotin compound such as dibutyltin diacetate and dioctyltin diacetate as a curing accelerator. Other optional additives to the releasing agent include reinforcing and non-reinforcing inorganic fillers such as finely divided silica powders, talc, clay, diatomaceous earth and carbon black, plasticizers, coloring agents, lubricants, adhesion-improvers and the like.

The substrate material of the surface-release sheet to be coated with the above described releasing agent is not particularly limitative including glassine paper, woodfree paper before a filling treatment, polyethylene film-laminated paper and films of a polymeric resin such as polyester, polypropylene, polyimide, polyethylene and the like. The coating work of these substrates with the releasing agent can be performed by a conventional coating method such as roller coating, spray coating, dip coating and the like. The amount of coating on the substrate with the releasing agent is usually in the range from 0.05 to 5 g/m² or, preferably, from 0.3 to 1.0 g/m² after drying by removing the solvent. The surface-release sheet after coating of a substrate with the releasing agent is preferably subjected to a heat treatment at a temperature of 100 to 200 °C for 10 to 60 seconds so as to accelerate curing of the releas- 200 °C for 10 to 60 seconds so as to accelerate curing of the releasing composition.

When the releasing agent from which the surface-release paper is prepared is a composition of the type (B) which comprises an organopolysiloxane having, in a molecule, at least two aliphatically unsaturated groups and at least one polyfluoroalkyl-containing group, an organohydrogenpolysiloxane and a catalytic compound to promote the hydrosilation reaction between the aliphatically unsaturated groups and the silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms. the aliphatically unsaturated group has 2 to 10 carbon atoms but is preferably a vinyl or allyl or, more preferably, a vinyl

group. The number of such aliphatically unsaturated groups in a molecule of the organopolysiloxane is preferably in the range from 3 to 30 per 1000 silicon atoms.

Examples of the polyfluoroalkyl-containing group include the groups expressed by the following structural formulas:

-C₃H₆-O-C₂H₄-C_nF_{2n+1}, in which the subscript n is an integer of 3 to 10;

-C₃H₆-O-CH₂-C_nF_{2n+1}, in which the subscript n is an integer of 3 to 10;

-C₃H₆-O-CH₂-CFCF₃-(-O-CF₂-CFCF₃)_m-F, in which the subscript m is an integer of 1 to 5; and

-C₃H₆-O-CF₂-CFCF₃-(-O-CF₂-CFCF₃)_m-F, in which the subscript m is an integer of 1 to 5.

It is essential that the organopolysiloxane has at least one of the above described polyfluoroalkyl-containing group in a molecule but it is preferable that at least 3% by moles of the organic groups bonded to the silicon atoms of the organopolysiloxane are the polyfluoroalkyl-containing groups. The organic groups other than the aliphatically unsaturated groups and the polyfluoroalkyl-containing groups can be selected from monovalent hydrocarbon groups including alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl and octyl groups and aryl groups such as phenyl and tolyl groups but they are preferably methyl groups in respect of the easiness in the preparation of the organopolysiloxane and high releasing performance. The molecular structure of the organopolysiloxane is not particularly limitative but straightly linear molecules are preferable. The organopolysiloxane should have a viscosity of at least 30 centipoise or, preferably, from 1000 to 10,000,000 centipoise at 25 °C.

The above described organopolysiloxane can be prepared by the ring-opening copolymerization in a mixture of a cyclic organosiloxane oligomer having one or more of the polyfluoroalkyl-containing organic groups in a molecule, a conventional cyclic organosiloxane oligomer having no polyfluoroalkyl-containing organic groups and a linear organopolysiloxane or, in particular, hexaorganodisiloxane to serve as the source of the terminal groups at the molecular chain ends in a suitable proportion in the presence of an alkali catalyst to effect the ring-opening siloxane rearrangement reaction to equilibrium.

The organohydrogenpolysiloxane to serve as a crosslinking agent of the above described fluorine-containing organopolysiloxane is a well known material and has at least two or, preferably, at least three hydrogen atoms directly bonded to the silicon atoms in a molecule. It is more preferable that at least 20% of the silicon atoms in a molecule each have a hydrogen atom directly bonded thereto. The organic groups bonded to the silicon atoms can be methyl groups but it is preferable that at least 3% by moles of the organic groups bonded to the silicon atoms are the polyfluor-

oalkyl-containing organic groups described above as the substituents in the vinyl-containing organopolysiloxane, the balance being monovalent hydrocarbon groups, e.g. methyl groups, so that the miscibility of the two different polysiloxane ingredients can be improved to ensure smooth proceeding of the curing reaction. The molecular structure of the organohydrogenpolysiloxane is not particularly limitative including linear and cyclic ones. The organohydrogenpolysiloxane should preferably have a viscosity of at least 10 centipoise at 25 °C.

The amount of the organohydrogenpolysiloxane in the releasing composition of the type (B) should be sufficient to provide from 0.3 to 5.0 moles of the silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms per mole of the aliphatically unsaturated hydrocarbon groups, e.g., vinyl groups, in the organopolysiloxane. When the amount of the silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms is too small relative to the vinyl groups, the composition cannot be fully cured or the velocity of the curing reaction is undesirably decreased. When the amount thereof is too large, on the other hand, a certain portion of the organohydrogenpolysiloxane molecules are left uncrosslinked so as to affect the adhesiveness retention of the pressure-sensitive adhesive on the bottom surface of the pellicle frame after removal of the surface-release sheet due to migration of the uncrosslinked molecules thereof to the adhesive layer.

The addition reaction or the so-called hydrosilation reaction between the silicon-bonded vinyl groups and the silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms is promoted by a trace amount of a compound of a noble metal belonging to the VIIIth Group of the Periodic Table such as platinum, rhodium and iridium or, in particular, platinum. A suitable catalytic compound is chloroplatinic acid, which can be in the form of a complex compound with an olefin or a vinyl-containing organopolysiloxane. The amount of the catalytic platinum compound in the releasing composition of the type (B) is in the range from 1 to 10,000 ppm by weight or, preferably, from 50 to 1000 ppm by weight as platinum based on the total amount of the vinyl-containing organopolysiloxane and the organohydrogenpolysiloxane.

It is optional that the releasing composition of the type (B) is admixed with various kinds of known additives including a reaction moderator such as organic nitrogen compounds, organophosphorus compounds, acetylenic compounds, oxime compounds, chlorine-containing organic compounds and the like by which the activity of the catalyst is moderately controlled so as to extend the pot life of the releasing composition as prepared. Although the other optional additives can be the same as in the releasing composition of the type (A), it is important that none of the optional additives acts as a poison against the activity of the platinum catalyst.

The procedure for the preparation of a surface-

release sheet by using the above described releasing composition of the type (B) can be substantially the same as in the preparation with the releasing agent of the type (A) but curing of the composition in this case can be performed also by the irradiation with ultraviolet light or by standing at room temperature although a heating treatment is preferable for curing at 100 to 200 °C for 10 to 60 seconds. Several grades of commercial products are available as the releasing agent of the type (B) including those sold under the tradenames of X-70-029 and X-70-201 (each a product of Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.).

In the following, the improvement obtained according to the present invention is described in more detail by way of examples and comparative examples, in which the term of "parts" always refers to "parts by weight".

Preparation of pressure-sensitive adhesive A.

A partial co-condensation product was prepared from 50 parts of a methylpolysiloxane having a branched molecular structure consisting of the monofunctional siloxane units of the unit formula $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{0.5}$ and tetrafunctional siloxane units of the unit formula SiO_2 in a molar ratio of 1:2, of which a 50% by weight toluene solution had a viscosity of 55 centipoise at 25 °C, and 50 parts of a dimethylpolysiloxane terminated at each molecular chain end with a silanolic hydroxy group, of which the average number of the dimethylsiloxane units in a molecule was about 9000 on an average. The thus prepared toluene solution had a viscosity of 80,000 centipoise at 25 °C.

The toluene solution was admixed with 0.5% by weight of benzoyl peroxide based on the non-volatile matter in the solution to give a curable pressure-sensitive adhesive, referred to as the adhesive A hereinbelow.

Preparation of pressure-sensitive adhesive B.

A partial co-condensation product was prepared from 50 parts of a methylhydrogenpolysiloxane having a branched molecular structure consisting of the monofunctional siloxane units of the unit formula $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{0.5}$, tetrafunctional siloxane units of the unit formula SiO_2 and difunctional methylhydrogensiloxane units of the unit formula $(\text{CH}_3)\text{HSiO}$ in a molar ratio of 1:1.5:0.3, of which a 50% by weight toluene solution had a viscosity of 38 centipoise at 25 °C, and 70 parts of a vinylmethylpolysiloxane terminated at each molecular end with a dimethyl vinyl siloxy group, of which the average numbers of the dimethylsiloxane units of the unit formula $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}$ and the methylvinylsiloxane units of the unit formula $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})(\text{CH}_3)\text{SiO}$ in a molecule were about 8000 and 50, respectively, on an average. The thus prepared toluene solution had a viscosity of 65,000 cen-

tipoise at 25 °C.

The toluene solution was admixed with 0.05% by weight as platinum of a vinyl dimethyl polysiloxane complex of chloroplatinic acid based on the non-volatile matter in the solution to give a curable pressure-sensitive adhesive, referred to as the adhesive B hereinbelow.

Preparation of surface-release sheet I.

A solution containing 50% by weight of a non-volatile matter was prepared by dissolving a copolymer prepared by the copolymerization of a 7:3 by weight mixture of a first monomer, which was 2-(perfluorooctyl)ethyl methacrylate expressed by the structural formula $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO-O-C}_2\text{H}_4\text{-C}_8\text{F}_{17}$, and a second monomer, which was vinyl triethoxy silane expressed by the structural formula $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHSi}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_3$, in a fluorocarbon solvent (Daiflon S2-T, a product by Daikin Co.). The solution had a viscosity of 20 centipoise at 25 °C.

The solution was admixed with 3% by weight of a vinyl dibutyltin diacetate based on the non-volatile matter in the solution to give a curable releasing agent. A polyester film having a thickness of 38 μm was coated with the thus prepared solution and subjected to a heat treatment at 130 °C for 2 minutes so that a film of the releasing agent having a thickness of 2.0 μm was formed on the polyester film to give a surface-release sheet, referred to as the release sheet I hereinbelow.

Preparation of surface-release sheet II.

A solution was prepared by dissolving 100 parts of a vinyl-containing diorganopolysiloxane expressed by the formula $\text{Vi-SiMe}_2\text{-O-}(\text{-SiMe}_2\text{-O-})_{200}\text{-}(\text{-SiMeR-O-})_{100}\text{-}(\text{-SiViMe-O-})_3\text{-SiMe}_3$, in which Vi is a vinyl group, Me is a methyl group and R is a fluorine-containing group expressed by the formula

$\text{-C}_3\text{H}_6\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CFCF}_3\text{-O-CF}_2\text{-CFCF}_3\text{-O-C}_3\text{F}_7$, and 3 parts of an organohydrogenpolysiloxane expressed by the formula

$\text{Me}_3\text{Si-O-}(\text{-SiHMe-O-})_{50}\text{-}(\text{-SiMeR-O-})_{25}\text{-}(\text{-SiMe}_2\text{-O-})_{25}\text{-SiMe}_3$, in which each symbol has the same meaning as defined above, in 103 parts of toluene. This solution was admixed with a complex of chloroplatinic acid with a vinyl dimethyl polysiloxane in an amount of 0.05% by weight as platinum based on the non-volatile matter in the solution to give a curable releasing agent. A surface-release sheet, referred to as the release sheet II hereinbelow, was prepared in the same manner as in the preparation of the release sheet I.

Examples and Comparative Examples.

A transparent pellicle film of an amorphous fluorine-containing polymer was adhesively bonded in a

slack-free fashion to the surface of a square pellicle frame of surface-anodized aluminum having outer dimensions of 110 mm a side, frame width of 2 mm and thickness of 5 mm. The other surface of the pellicle frame was coated with the adhesive A followed by a heat treatment at 120 °C for 15 minutes to dissipate the solvent so that a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer having a thickness of 0.5 mm was formed on the bottom surface of the pellicle frame.

The release sheet I cut in a square form of 115 mm by 115 mm wide was applied and bonded to the thus adhesive-coated bottom surface of the pellicle frame and kept standing as such at room temperature for 1 month. Thereafter, the release sheet was removed from the pellicle frame to find good peelability with no noticeable increase in the resistance against peeling.

With an object to examine adhesiveness retention of the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer after removal of the release sheet, which might be decreased by the migration of the releasing agent to the adhesive layer, the pellicle after removal of the release sheet was put on a fused quartz glass plate having a thickness of 2.3 mm and gently pressed down by hand. The thus prepared assembly of the quartz glass plate and pellicle was held upside down with the glass plate facing upwardly for 30 days at room temperature not to find falling of the pellicle from the glass plate so that it was concluded that bonding of the release sheet had no adverse influence on the adhesiveness of the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer.

Further, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer on the bottom surface of the pellicle frame was irradiated with ultraviolet light of 254 nm wavelength emitted from a low-pressure mercury lamp in an intensity of 20 mW/cm² to find that the length of time before disappearance of tackiness on the surface of the adhesive layer was 50 hours.

The same experimental procedure as above was repeated excepting replacement of the combination of the adhesive A and the release sheet I with one of the combinations including: the adhesive A and the release sheet II; the adhesive B and the release sheet I; and the adhesive B and the release sheet II. The results of testing for each of these combinations of the adhesive and the release sheet were as good as for the combination of the adhesive A and the release sheet I.

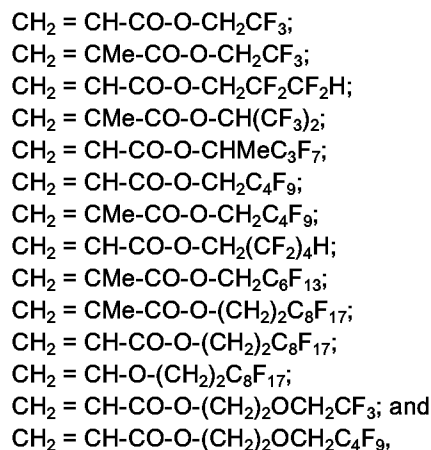
Comparative experiments were undertaken each in about the same manner as in the Examples excepting replacement of the release sheets I and II with another release sheet prepared by using a commercially available silicone-based releasing agent (KS 778, a product by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co.). The results of the testing were that certain difficulties were encountered in the peeling of the release sheet from the surface of the adhesive layer. For further comparison, another experiment was undertaken in the same

manner as above except that the test was for the combination of a commercially available acrylic resin-based pressure sensitive adhesive (BPS 8170, a product by Toyo Ink Manufacturing Co.) and the above mentioned KS 778 as the release agent. The results of testing were that, although no problems were noted in the peelability of the release sheet and the adhesiveness retention on the surface of the adhesive layer after removal of the release sheet, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer was poorly resistant against ultraviolet irradiation to lose tackiness already after 1 hour of irradiation.

Claims

1. In a method for temporarily protecting a surface of a pellicle frame, to the other surface of which a pellicle membrane is adhesively bonded, coated with a pressure-sensitive adhesive which comprises an organopolysiloxane comprising monofunctional siloxane units represented by the general unit formula $R_3SiO_{0.5}$, in which R is a monovalent hydrocarbon group, and tetrafunctional siloxane units expressed by the unit formula SiO_2 , the improvement which comprises attaching, to the adhesive-coated surface of the pellicle frame, a surface-release sheet having a layer of an organopolysiloxane composition of which the organopolysiloxane has at least one polyfluoroalkyl-containing aliphatic group in a molecule.
2. The improvement as claimed in claim 1 in which the organopolysiloxane composition for the surface-release sheet comprises a copolymer of a polyfluoroalkyl-containing vinyl or (meth) acrylic monomer and an organosilicon compound having an ethylenically unsaturated group copolymerizable therewith and a hydrolyzable group bonded to the silicon atom in a molecule and a catalytic compound for the condensation reaction of the hydrolyzable groups.
3. The improvement as claimed in claim 1 in which the organopolysiloxane composition for the surface-release sheet comprises an organopolysiloxane having, in a molecule, at least two aliphatically unsaturated groups and at least one polyfluoroalkyl group, an organohydrogenpolysiloxane and a catalytic compound to promote the hydrosilation reaction between the aliphatically unsaturated groups and the silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms.
4. The improvement as claimed in claim 2 in which the polyfluoroalkyl-containing vinyl or (meth)acrylic monomer is selected from the

group consisting of the compounds expressed by the formulas:



in which Me is a methyl group.

5. The improvement as claimed in claim 3 in which the polyfluoroalkyl-containing aliphatic group is selected from the group consisting of the groups expressed by the formulas:
 - $C_3H_6-O-C_2H_4-C_nF_{2n+1}$, in which the subscript n is an integer of 3 to 10;
 - $C_3H_6-O-CH_2-C_nF_{2n+1}$, in which the subscript n is an integer of 3 to 10;
 - $C_3H_6-O-CH_2-CF_2CF_3-(O-CF_2-CF_2CF_3)_m-F$, in which the subscript m is an integer of 1 to 5; and
 - $C_3H_6-O-CF_2-CF_2CF_3-(O-CF_2-CF_2CF_3)_m-F$, in which the subscript m is an integer of 1 to 5.
6. The improvement as claimed in claim 3 in which the organohydrogenpolysiloxane has at least one polyfluoroalkyl-containing aliphatic group in a molecule.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 40 0809

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	EP-A-0 469 928 (SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD.) * page 2, line 29 - page 3, line 9; claims *	1-6	G03F1/14 B32B7/06 C08L83/08
X	US-A-4 171 397 (MORROW) * column 2, line 16 - column 2, line 60; claims *	1-6	
X	US-A-5 073 422 (KONNO ET AL.) * claims; figure 4; examples *	1-6	
X	EP-A-0 378 420 (DOW CORNING CORPORATION) * claims *	1-6	
A	EP-A-0 438 602 (DAICEL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.) * abstract; claims; figure 1 *	1-6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			G03F B32B C08L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 24 MAY 1993	Examiner HILLEBRECHT D.A.
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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